cies are operating in the country to provide jobs in the army after extracting large sums of money from the aspirants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Operation of bogus recruiting agencies were detected at Kota, Meerut, Amethi and Lucknow during the recruitment year 1985-86. All these cases were handed over to the Police.

*278. [*transferred to the 18th March*, 1986.]

Pleas of the Indian Delegation to Human rights Commission's meeting for sanctions against South Africa

*279. SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA BHARADWAJ:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the head of the Indian delegation to the UN Human Rights Commission, at its meeting held in Geneva on February, 12—13, 1986 had called upon the Commission to apply comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist South African regime; and

(b) if so, what was the response of the Commission thereto, indicating the reaction of the Big Power's delegations in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b) A copy of the statement made on the subject on 12.2.86 by the leader of the Indian delegation at the 42nd session of the Human Rights Commission is enclosed (see below). Para 11 of the statement exhorts the members of the Commission to apply comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa without any reservation motivated by economic, political or strategic considerations. The statement reiterates our well known stand on the subject, which has been expressed at the earlier sessions of the Human Rights Commission also and does not contain any new policy element to warrant specific reaction from the delegations of major powers.

Statement

Mr. Chairman,

We are meeting here against the background of unprecedented events that have taken place in Southern Africa in recent times. In speaking on the cluster of items dealing with recism and apartheid and the situation in Southern Africa I am reminded of a statement made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru many years ago and I quote:

> "There are racial conflicts elsewhere in the world but in South Africa it is the deliberate, acknowledged and loudly proclaimed policy of the Government itself to maintain this segregation and racial discrimination. This makes the South Afrca cases unique in the world. It is a policy with which obviously no person and no country which believes in the United Nations Charter can ever compromise because it uproots almost everything the modern world stands for and considers worthwhile, whether it is our ideas of democracy or human dignity."

2. Recism and racial discrimination are anathema. None of us present here would have any thing to do with it. And yet the world continues to tolerate a situation where racial discrimination with all its evils is the official policy of a State. Nowwher in the world. Mr. Chairman, is the manifestation of racism more virulent and institutionalised as it is in the practice of the system of apartheid by the minority regime of South Africa. It is a system created to maintain and perpetuate the stranglehold of the privilegde white minority on the South African majority of blacks and coloured people, including settlers of Indian origin. It is a system of institutionalised racial segregation and racial domination conceived in order to

deny the black population of Southern Africa equal political, educational, employment and land ownership rights.

3. Mr. Chairman, the progress report of the Ad-hoc Working Group of Exprets has taken note of developments over the last year in reporting on violations of human rights in Southern Africa. The report unambiguously states that there has been an avalanche of violations following the declaration of emergency. There is no sign of mitigation in the extensive loss of life, violence and brutality in Southern Africa. Protests and demonstrations in black townships have resulted in the most brutal reaction by the repressive apparatus of the Pretoria regime. It is symbolic that on the 25th Anniversary of the Sharpeville massacres on 21 March, 1985, the South African police killed 38 persons in the Langa township in the Eastern Cape. This and the other killings and repeated acts brutality are a matter of shame.

4. Mr. Chairman, despite the distressing human rights situation, there is reason to hope for a better feature. The good news from Southern Africa is the increase in the level of militancy of the oppressed peoples and the upsurge of popular resistance to apartheid. The great spirit and determination of the anti- apartheid movements is manifested in the person of Nelson Mandela, the inveterate freedom fighter and winner of the Jawahalal Nehru Award for international understanding. We are full of pride and admiration for the human courage displayed by Nelson Mandela and the people he leads in the face of violence unleashed by the apartheid regime and the indescribable horrors that the people of South Africa have to live through. I belong toa generation in India which took part in the struggle for freedom against colonialism. We were taught that the frontiers of our struggle did not end at the boundary of our country. We have always considered our own freedom and independenec incomplete until all countries under colonial domination achieve their freedom. We have no doubt hat the people of Southern Africa are very close to their moment of destiny and the great courage and sacrifice displayed by them will soon bear fruit.

5. Mr. Chairman, the struggle of the peope of India against apartheid covers a period of several decades and spends the best part of this century. Well before India became independent in 1947, from the times of Mahatma Gandhi who lived and worked in South Africa for some years and started a passive resistance movement there for asserting human dignity and equality, we have firmly opposed racial discrimination. The issue of racism in South Africa was first inscribed in the agenda of the United Nations in 1946 at our initiative. Comprshensive sanctions against South Africa have been rigorously imposed since our independence.

6. Since those days, an increasing international consensus has developed against the Pretoria regime. Apartheid is bad and evil; no further proof is required to show that it is the enemy of human freedom and progress and the values that all of us present here are committed to defend. Freedom loving peoples in every part of the world have expressed themselves against this abhorent system and yet we still hear sometimes well-intentioned arguments in favour of trade and investment in South Africa. We are told that continued ecomomic exchanges with the racist regime are meant to ensure a peaceful transition and bring economic benefit to the oppressed black majority of Southern Africa. It is said that apartheid is bad but trade and investment have nothing to do with sustaining the regime that practises apartheid It does not behove the champions of human rights and countries with traditions of democracy and a sense of justice and fairplay to collude with apartheid.

7. Mr. Chairman, we should not assume that our work is done by repeating 'mantras' about freedom and equality. We have always been forthright in words but reticent in action. The Adhoc Working Group of Express has stated

that the present situation calls for the adoption of exceptional measuers and that concerted international action could contribute to the lessening of the likelihood of further violence and bring an end to apartheid.

8. Mr. Chairman, freedom and equality cannot be purchased by compromise with evil or urrender to it, to borrow another phrase from Jawaharlal Nerhu. If we are united in boycotting the racist regime we will see its early demise. The phenomenon of racial discrimination is the antithesis of everything that humanity stands and aspires for, namely, equality, justice, peace and progress. How can we compromise with it? Mr. Chairman, I appeal for solidarity. I appeal to those Governments who have continued to extend support to the Pretoria regime for the entire history of its existence to join the international consensus of boycott of that regime. If they desist from so doing they will provide encouragement and support to the racist Government to persist in it, oppress policies and thus become accomplices in perpetuating apartheid.

9. In Namibia as well, the Pretoria regime has attempted to create a mirror image of the situation in South Africa. Its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, despite the termination of its mandate in 1966 by the United Nations General Assembly has led to a struggle of the Namibian people for independence under the leadership of the South West African Peoples Organi ation. It is a pity that the Security Council has failed to end the illegal administration of the Pretoria regime and to discourage its mandated responsibilities because of the negative attitude of some of its members. Not only are the Namibian freedom fighters and their sympathisers terrorised and killed, the thousands of Namibians who have fled to neighbouring countries in search of shelter are also relentlessly pursued and attacked.

10. An extra-ordinary Ministerial meeting of Coordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Countries was convened in New Delhi in April 1985 to evaluate the situation relating to Namibia and to consider ways and means by which the non-aligned countries could further intensify its solidarity with and assistance to the heroic freedom struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO. In responce to the call made by the Non-aligned, the United Nations Security Council was convened and once again called for the immediate and unconditional implementation of resolution 435 of 1978 which constitutes the only ba is for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. As before the Pretoria regime has spurned that call.

11. We must apply comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa without any reservation motivated by economic, political, or strategic considerations. We must also support this demand not only introduce change in South Africa but also to stop destabilisation policies against its neighbours and bring independence to Namibia. We must demand the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other freedom fighters in South Africa and Namibia.

12. Mr. Chairman, we also invite more countries to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. We should act upon our obligaitons under this Convention by prosecuting those identified and listed by the Working Group as having committed the crime of apartheid.

13. Finally, Mr. Chairman, we should provide our moral and material support to SWAPO, the ANC, the PAC and all other freedom fighters in Southern Africa who are campaigning not only for their own independence but to uphold a cause so dear to all of us present here.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

Purchase of Technology for PABX and PBEX

*280. SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision for centralised purchase of technology for PABX and PBEX; and